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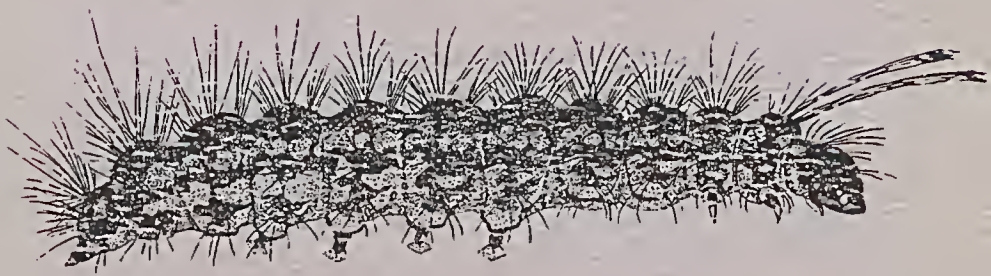

News Bulletin of The Entomological Society of Victoria Inc.

THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA (Inc)

MEMBERSHIP

Any person with an interest in entomology shall be eligible for Ordinary membership. Members of the Society include professional, amateur and student entomologists, all of whom receive the Society's News Bulletin, the Victorian Entomologist.

OBJECTIVES

The aims of the Society are:

(a) to stimulate the scientific study and discussion of all aspects of entomology,
(b) to gather, disseminate and record knowledge of all identifiable Australian insect species,
(c) to compile a comprehensive list of all Victorian insect species,
(d) to bring together in a congenial but scientific atmosphere all persons interested in entomology.

MEETINGS

The Society's meetings are held at room AG17, La Trobe University Carlton Campus, 625 Swanston Street, Carlton, Melway reference Map 2B E10 at 8 p.m. on the third Friday of even months, with the possible exception of the December meeting which may be held earlier. Lectures by guest speakers or members are a feature of many meetings at which there is ample opportunity for informal discussion between members with similar interests. Forums are also conducted by members on their own particular interest so that others may participate in discussions.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Ordinary Member	$20.00
Country Member	$16.00 (Over 100 km from GPO Melbourne)
Student Member	$12.00
Associate Member	$ 5.00 (No News Bulletin)

No additional fee is payable for overseas posting by surface mail of the news bulletin. Associate Members, resident at the same address as, and being immediate relatives of an ordinary Member, do not automatically receive the Society's publications but in all other respects rank as ordinary Members.

Cover design by Alan Hyman.

Cover illustration of Magpie Moth or Senecio Moth larvae, *Nyctemera amica* by Cait Symington.

MINUTES OF THE GENERAL MEETING, 19 APRIL 1996

The President, P. Carwardine, opened the General Meeting at 8.11 pm

Present: P. Carwardine, C. Dickson, D. Dobrosak, I. Faithfull, A. & E. Farnworth, A. Kellehear, M. Linger, R. MacPherson.

Visitors: A. Dobrosak, V. MacPherson, R. Marchant, R. Quantock et al (part meeting).

Apologies: I. Endersby, P. & E. Grey, D. & J. Holmes, D. & N. Stewart.

Guest Speaker

Dr. R. Marchant of the Museum of Victoria presented an informative talk, ably supplemented by colour slides, of Aquatic Insects. Dr. Marchant chose to concentrate his presentation on the orders which are found in running waters: Caddisflies (Trichoptera), Mayflies (Ephemoptera) and Stoneflies (Plecoptera). Information on the general ecology of these orders and sampling techniques was presented.

Typical sampling techniques include (a) Server sampling - turning over rocks and collecting specimens in a net on the downstream side, (b) Kick sampling - as in (a) but using the foot to dislodge rocks and debris, (c) Air-lift sampling - used in deeper waters by forcing compressed air, down a partitioned tube, to lift specimens to a collection net above the stream, (d) Light trap - used at night to collect adults specimens on the wing and (e) Freeze sampling - using CO_2 to freeze a metal rod driven into the stream bed, allowing sampling to be taken at different depths e.g. 10,20 & 30 cm below the stream bed. Dr Marchant showed a series of slides on the latter technique which graphically showed the effectiveness of the sampling method.

Several interesting features were expounded by Dr Marchant during the evening including discussions on (a) why insects have not colonised the sea to any significant degree, the present day distribution of Stoneflies (restricted to the southern hemisphere) and its relationship to the Jurassic southern supercontinent Gondwanaland, (b) the purpose of a Caddisfly's shelter (which is not for defence as many fishermen will attest when viewing the stomach content of trout), (c) the fossil records of the orders discussed - stonefly and mayfly fossils have been found east of Melbourne.

The President thanked the speaker for his talk, particularly under the distraction of an influx of approximately 50 visitors, led by a local comedian, Rod Quantock, during Dr. Marchant's presentation.

Minutes: Minutes of the February 1996 meeting [*Vic. Ent.* 26(1):21-22] were passed (R. MacPherson/A. Farnworth)

Treasurer's Report:

The President presented a statement of the accounts, as of 19 April 1996: General Account: $4,564, Le Souëf Award Account: $3,154.

Membership of the Society:	Metropolitan members	39
	Country Members	54
	Students	5
	Life Members	2
	Associate	6
	Total:	106
	Subscribers	10

Membership applications have been received by Alison Sealy and Andrew Arnold.

Subscriptions are due now, please send your subscriptions to I. Endersby; cheques should be made out to the Entomological Society of Victoria.

Editor's Report:

The editor advised members that the production of the Society's newsletter would continue with the stippled cover as in previous years. The society's entry into the Internet's World Wide Web was being well received - a counter installed in the Society's home page had recorded 57 visits within the space of a month. The Society's news bulletin is not being made available on the Internet, the Society's home page details general information on the Society, up-coming talks and excursions and general entomological education information.

The editor requested members submit articles for inclusion in the Society's news bulletin.

Excursion Secretary:

The Excursion Secretary, P. Carwardine gave a brief report on the Society's Excursion to the Brisbane Ranges area on 24 February 1996.

Correspondence:

Letters were received and tabled from R & N Manskie, N. Quick, R. Eastwood and L. Ring relating to the R. Eastwood's letter to the Editor and K. L. Dunn's rejoinder in the 26(1) issue of *Vic Ent.* Correspondence from DCNR relating to current listings of under the *Flora and Fauna Guarantee Act*, a letter from the Australian Entomological Society and the Queensland Insect Breeders Association Inc. were also tabled.

The correspondence was accepted (R. MacPherson/A. Farnsworth)

The President, P. Carwardine informed the meeting that no further correspondence or articles would be printed in the Society's News Bulletin on the R. Eastwood and K. Dunn matter.

General Business:

Councillor co-option: The President, P. Carwardine, invited expressions of interest from the members present in being co-opted to Council. R. MacPherson expressed an interest being co-opted which was received with thanks by P. Carwardine.

Sightings: M. Linger reported sightings of Banks Brown and McKenzies Brown in the Dandenong ranges at Easter.

Exhibits:

(a) I. Faithfull showed a examples of the different coloured forms of the Green and Yellow Monday Cicada, *Cyclochila australasiae.*

(b) M. Linger showed a display case of various insects.

(c) D. Dobrosak showed a case of various insects including a live dragonfly nymph.

The meeting was closed by the President at 10.15 pm.

MINUTES OF COUNCIL MEETING, 17 MAY 1996

The President, P. Carwardine, opened the General Meeting at 8.24 pm

Present: P. Carwardine, D. Dobrosak, I. Endersby, R. Field, A. Kellehear, R. MacPherson, S. Smith,

Minutes: Minutes of the last (formal) council meeting, held on 21 July 1995 [*Vic. Ent.* 25(4):62-63] were passed (I. Endersby/A. Kellehear)

Correspondence:

Letters were received and tabled from: the German Research Centre for Lepidopteran Migration regarding their desire to exchange publications; CSIRO regarding a request to review a book on Hemiptera (*Colerrhyncha* to *Cimicomorpha*); receipt of the latest issue of *Myrmecia*, J. Aust. Ent. Soc. and a copy of "A Code for Insect Collecting" prepared by the Joint Committee for the Conservation of British Insects courtesy of the Natural History Museum, London. Correspondence was received (R. MacPherson/A. Kellehear).

Treasurer's Report:

The Treasurer presented a statement of the accounts, as of 17 May 1996: General Account: $4,564, Le Souëf Award Account: $3,220.

Membership of the Society:	Metropolitan members	39
	Country Members	54
	Students	5
	Life Members	2
	Associate	6
	Total:	106
	Subscribers	10

The Treasurer's report was accepted. (I. Endersby/R. Field).

Editor's Report:

The editor advised that he had sufficient articles in hand for the next issue with a few for the August issue.

Excursion Secretary:

The Excursion Secretary, P. Carwardine agreed to investigate the possibility of the Society holding its August General Meeting at the Museum of Victoria's Abbotsford Annex. P. Carwardine also conveyed an invitation from David Holmes to hold a Society visit to his home at Dromana.

General Business

Un-financial members: I. Endersby noted that there was still a considerable number of members who have not renewed their subscriptions. It was agreed that the June issue would be the last issue of *Victorian Entomologist* which un-financial members would receive.

Nomination of Councillors: Councillors discussed nominations for Office Bearers for the next Council.

Speakers at future General Meetings: Topics and presenters for future meetings were discussed. R. Field agreed to present a talk on the "Gallery of Life'" exhibit at the new Museum of Victoria at Carlton at the Annual General Meeting. I Endersby indicated his willingness to present a talk on Dragonflies at a future General Meeting.

K. Dunn and R. Eastwood: Council deliberated over the issue of the K. Dunn and R. Eastwood articles in the February issue of the Society's news bulletin and the receipt of a few critical letters from readers. It was noted that the Hon. Editor regularly consulted Council members on the issue prior to printing the articles. Council concluded that the Society had emulated the procedures followed by scientific journals on these matters and by following these conventional procedures, the Society had acted correctly. To reinforce this position, the following motion was passed:

> That no further correspondence will be entered into regarding the K. Dunn/ R. Eastwood debate. (I. Endersby/A. Kellchear).

Council also recognised that, at times, it would be desirable for articles to be refereed, and the society's editorial policy, as noted on the inside and outside back cover of the News Bulletin should be altered to reflect this situation. Accordingly, the following motion was passed:

> That articles may be refereed at the diseretion of the editor and the editorial poliey as noted on the Socicty's News Bulletin cover shall be so amended. (R. Field/A. Kellehear).

Vote of Thanks: P. Carwardine informed the meeting that he would not be standing for the position of President next term. A vote of thanks was extended by Council to P. Carwardine for his services as President over the last two years. (A. Kellehear/R. Field).

The meeting was elosed by the President at 10.05 pm.

WANTED

Interesting good contrast, original, colour prints of (preferably Victorian) Insects are required by the Hon. Editor to enhance the Society's World Wide Web home page (at http://vicnet.net.au/~vicento/vicent.htm). It is proposed to scan photographs, in colour, at a resolution of about 150 dpi. When incorporated into the Society's home page, the images will be "in the public domain". All contributions will be acknowledged. Please contact the Hon. Editor if you can offer any prints.

Also required is a short article of an introductory nature about entomology .e.g. what is an insect, a description of the orders etc.

For readers without "Web" access. Text of the Society's Web pages can be obtained via e-mail using one of the "webmail" type servers. e.g. send the following e-mail message:

get -a http://vicnet.net.au/~vicento/vicent.htm to 3mail@gmd.de or,
send http://vicnet.net.au/~vicento/vicent.htm to agora@dna.affrc.go.jp

To obtain by return e-mail the text of the society's home page. Other referenced pages can be obtained in a similar manner by replacing the home page URL (Uniform Resource Locator - the filename starting with http) with the referenced URL. e.g. http://vicnet.net.au/~vicento/awards.htm contains text of the details of the J.C. 'Zoo' Le Souëf memorial award. Contact the Hon. editor if you require further details.

A NOTABLE FIGURE IN THE EARLY HISTORY OF AUSTRALIAN ENTOMOLOGY : P.F.M.A. DEJEAN (1780-1845)

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Dejean's name came to my attention in 1980 when I made my first identification of a beetle using keys in part one of E.G. Matthews' invaluable, *A Guide to the Genero of Beetles of South Australia*. This beetle happened to be one that was first described by Dejean, who turns out to be one of the most colourful and eccentric early figures to work on our fauna. Information about him is difficult to find but here is what I've managed to come up with:

Count Pierre Francois Maric Auguste Dejean who has been called, 'the first great amateur entomologist' and 'the first great coleopterist' was born in Ameins, France on August 10th 1780. Choosing a military career for himself, Dejean quickly rose to prominence in the army of Napoleon. At the age of thirty, in 1810 he was created general and placed in command of a brigade. Just three years later he commanded a full division and is perhaps chiefly remembered as being Napoleon's first aide-de-camp at Waterloo. Following the emperor's downfall, Dejean was exiled between 1815 and 1819. In 1824 he was back in favour and was created a 'peer of France'.

Dejean was an extremely enthusiastic beetle collector and owned the Largest private insect collection of his day. He eventually specialised in Coleoptera and was particularly interested in the family Carabidae. Dejean would send to the far corners of the globe for rare specimens. Species of carabids from as far away as California and many from our own shores found their way into his vast collection which, on the final publication of its catalogue in 1837, amounted to some 22,000 named species. Amongst these legions of beetles is our own *Pheropsophus verticalis*, the 'bombadier beetle' which was first described by Dejean in 1825 (but under Dejean's own genus, 'Brachinus'. The genus *Pheropsophus* was coined by Solier in 1833) and is listed in the catalogue as having come from 'Nouvelle Hollande'. Dejean brought his huge collection together through the normal means of purchase and exchange as well as through more novel methods, for instance, it is known that during his campaigning days Dejean issued every man under his command with a small bottle of alcohol with which to collect beetles whilst in the field and presumably, with guidelines to help the men discriminate between beetles and other insects. Not surprisingly, the general himself- always went into battle personally prepared for the possibility of doing some collecting. Dejean's private curator the lepidopterist Boisduval (a name that will be familiar to Australian butterfly collectors) recorded the following anecdote: 'Before the battle of Alcanizas (in Spain) which Dejean won after a long-contested fight, taking a great number of prisoners, when the enemy had just appeared and he was prepared to give the signal of attack, Dejean, at the border of a brook caught sight of a Cebrio ustulatus (invalid name) on a flower. He immediately dismounted, pinned the insect, applied it to the inside of his helmet which, for this purpose was always supplied with pieces of cork and started the battle. After this, Dejean's helmet was terribly maltreated from cartouche fire; but fortunately, he refound his precious Cebrio intact: on its piece of cork.'

Dejean also published many entomological works, including; *Iconograpllie des Coleopteres d'Europe* (1822), *Histoire Naturelle et Iconographie des Coleopteres* (1829) and last and most important , *Species General des Coleopteres de la Collection de M. le Comte Dejean.* (1825-1838) which includes his description of *Pheropsophus verticolis*. The *Species* was Dejean's greatest undertaking and was originally intended to number twenty volumes and cover the world fauna of Coleoptera then known. However, as the title shows, this very ambitious plan was scaled down. In its final form, the work only covered species in Dejean's own collection. Only

six volumes were produced, the first five, written by Dejean himself, deal lucidly and accurately with the Carabidae and have been called 'a masterpiece in descriptive entomology.'

Dejean's descriptive work and his taxonomic lists were used by other entomologists for the organization of an ever growing number of European collections, although some of the names he gave to new species are not valid. This is due to his habit of replacing names of species already published by other entomologists with his own. His reason for this is given in the preface to the *Species*: 'I have made it a rule always to preserve the name most generally used, and not the oldest one; because it seems to me that general usage should always be followed and that it is harmful to change what has already been established.' As Lindroth aptly puts it: 'A commanding general was not likely to allow simple privates to act up!' Dejean died in Paris on March 18th 1845. His vast beetle collection was bought in 1859 by M. de Chaudoir, another name which Australian coleopterists will find familiar. Chaudoir was a fellow specialist in Carabidae and used Dejean's collection to publish many important revisions of the group.

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INSECTS OF THE OCEAN?

As a result of an advertisement for the May General meeting that was placed in "The Age", a local newspaper, approximately 53 visitors, led by local comedian, Rod Quantock, arrived but as they had mistakenly come to hear a lecture on "Insect of the Ocean" they departed after a few minutes.

NOTES ON THE BIOLOGY AND NEW LARVAL HOSTS OF *CEPHRENES* (LEPIDOPTERA: HESPERIIDAE) - PART III

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Summary: 83 new arecaceous larval host records are given for *Cephrenes* species in Queensland. *C. augiades* is recorded from 59 species, and *C. trichopepla* from 24; 18 taxa are jointly utilised. In addition, field use by *C. augiades* is confirmed for both *Ravenea rivularis* and *Howea belmoreana*. In total, 74 palm genera comprising 159 species are now known to be attacked by Australian palmdart larvae.

Introduction

In the two previous accounts on larval hosts of *Cephrenes* I recorded cumulative totals of 47 palm species for *C. trichopepla* and 75 for *C. augiades*. These comprised 57 genera and involved 94 species, 30 of which were shared by both skippers (Dunn 1993, 1995).

This third part adds 83 new larval foodplant records for *Cephrenes* spp. It deals with 79 palm taxa, 65 of which are new for either *Cephrenes* species, 12 are earlier recorded for a single species and are now documented as shared, and the remaining two taxa serve to confirm earlier records. Herein, 24 new foodplants for *C. trichopepla* and 59 for *C. augiades* are listed, bringing cumulative totals for each species to 71 and 134, respectively. 18 foodplants in this part are utilised jointly bringing the cumulative tally of shared hosts to 48 (30% of utilised palm taxa). In total, at least 74 palm genera (159 species) are attacked by palmdart larvae.

Field use by *C. augiades* is now confirmed for both *Ravenea rivularis* (see Dunn 1995) and *Howea belmoreana* (see Dunn 1993). Hutchison (1983) recorded *H. belmoreana* but, for reasons unstated, omitted this species from his subsequent host summary (1989) thereby casting doubt on this record. There is now no qualm concerning its usage by *C. augiades*.

In the list that follows, hosts are arranged alphabetically, and where possible botanical nomenclature follows Jones (1987). Concerning new taxonomic work, I recently noted that a larval host earlier listed as *Livistona* sp. 'Blackdown' in Dunn (1995) is now *Livistona fulva* according to the botanical plaque in the Townsville Palmetum. In addition, an example of the 'Mt Lewis *Archontophoenix*', now labelled *A. purpurea*, is present in the Palmetum but it was too tall to search so I have no larval records as yet for this taxon. I will also mention that some authors choose to place *Neodypsis darainii* (correctly spelled cf. Dunn 1993) as a variety of *N. lastelliana* (listed in Dunn 1995). *Neodypsis* comprises 14 species (Jones 1987) but Jones did not list either of these taxa as they were presumably not grown in Australia at the time of writing.

Apart from the obvious height factor which has prevented my searching of some common palms, an annoying concern was the occasional abduction of material from the Mount Coot-tha gardens. Rare or prized species are targets of unscrupulous collectors, and on one occasion a *Livistona robinsoniana*, which a week earlier I had unsuccessfully examined for larvae, was stolen leaving a hole in the ground! Staff commented that some extremely rare palms are now hidden from view or, where conspicuously planted, remain unlabelled until suitably sized. At times I found larvae on some unique palms but without names this data could not be used.

Finally, unless otherwise stated, all palms examined are botanical specimens located in the Mount Coot-tha Botanic Gardens, near Brisbane. Identifications at other sites mentioned in the text are based on nursery labels, a single exception being the young palm at Cape Cleveland which was identified by R. Cumming. Palms in the Palmetum at Townsville are also botanical specimens. The countries of origin are from Jones (1987) except where stated to have been derived from botanical plaques. The country of origin and herbivory levels are omitted for taxa discussed in earlier parts.

Acoelorrhaphe wrightii
A known host of *trichopepla* (Dunn 1995). Another mature *trichopepla* larva was present in April 1995, and a second instar larva taken was reared and proved to be *augiades*, indicating this as a host to both species.

Aiphanes corallina
Minor damage was present associated with several empty shelters. A single egg removed in February 1995 was reared and proved to be *augiades*.
Country of Origin: Martinique (botanical name plaque)

Arikuryroba schizophylla
Minor damage was evident. Two mature *trichopepla* larvae were present along with a pupa of the same species.
Country of Origin: Brazil (botanical name plaque)

Beccariophoenix madagascariensis
A known host of *augiades* (Dunn 1995); a mature *trichopepla* larva was present in June 1995.

Bentinickia nicobarica
Medium levels of damage present. Four *augiades* larvae were uncovered comprising 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th instars. (In south-eastern Queensland, larvae maturing during winter undergo a sixth instar, but in the hotter months larvae mature at fifth instar.)
Country of Origin: Nicobar Islands

Bismarckia nobilis
Minor damage only; a fourth instar *trichopepla* larva was present on a nursery palm at Loganholme near Beenleigh, and in the Palmetum at Townsville large (empty) shelters characteristic of *trichopepla* were examined.
Country of Origin: Madagascar

Butia eriospatha
Palms showed minor damage. Two mature *augiades* larvae (both females) were uncovered in November 1994. These two larvae, found on the same day, showed the pale and dark forms of the larval head. An *augiades* pupa and a fourth instar of the same species were subsequently obtained in March 1995.
Country of Origin: Brazil

Calamus moti (Yellow Lawyer Cane or Wait-a-while)
Generally only minor damage on the whole but some individual fronds showed medium levels and even heavy damage at times. A shelter on a heavily damaged frond revealed an *augiades* pupa. The attached larval head was of the dark facial form.
Country of Origin: NE Queensland

Calamus sp. aff. *vitiensis*
Heavy damage to old fronds, no damage on younger foliage; a mature (instar VI) *augiades* larva (pale facial form) was found.
Country of Origin: Vanuatu

Carpentaria acuminata
Minor damage; several palms were examined in June, and a parasitised egg, a fourth instar (smudgy face), two mature larvae of *augiades* (both dark and pale facial forms) as well as an *augiades* pupa in a shelter amongst the foliage were noted. In addition, an empty pupal shelter was discovered in a large dry non arecaeeous leaf lying amongst ground litter about 30cm from the palm trunk.
Country of Origin: Northern Territory

Carpoxylon macrospermum
Medium level damage noted to this endangered species in the Townsville Palmetum. In November 1995 a mature *augiades* larva (male; dark facial form) was discovered. This palm species is a new addition to the park having been planted in January of the same year.
Country of Origin: Vanuatu (Botanical name plaque)

Chamaedorea microspadix (Bamboo Palm)
Minor damage; a mature *augiades* larva and an eclosed pupa of the same species were found. The still attached larval head capsule (dark facial form) confirmed the species involved.
Country of Origin: Mexico

Chrysalidocarpus cabadae - (Cabada Palm)
Minor damage; a solitary larval shelter was found on a young nursery palm at Daisy Hill, and later at Mount Coot-tha a mature *augiades* larva and a second instar of the same species were encountered.
Country of Origin: Madagascar

Chrysalidocarpus sp. 'Mahajangi'
Palms showed medium levels of damage. Two mature *augiades* larvae and a fourth instar of the same species were present in February. There are about 20 species in this genus and this is an undescribed entity. The distinguishing epithet 'Mahajangi' is on the botanical plaque, but the name is not mentioned by Jones (1987).
Country of Origin: Madagascar (botanical name plaque)

Clinostigma samoense
In the Townsville Palmetum, medium damage was present to this beautiful palm species. A mature *augiades* larva with dark facial form, but with reddish brown rather than chocolate colored facial markings, was found in November. Also present in a frond shelter was a pupa of *Eumelea rosalia* (Stoll), a Queensland rainforest geometrid moth which occurs from Cape York to Nambour. The geometrid larva created a stitched shelter similar to that of *augiades* except that it was very tightly silk-sealed (cocoon-like) along the length. Apparent stitching added to the hesperiine mimicry but were far fewer in number than for a *Cephrenes* shelter. In addition, the geometrid pupa resembled the chrysalis of *augiades* being similar in size and much the same color (pale greenish yellow). Although the markedly extended proboscis and tapered head capsule distinguished it immediately, in general appearance it seemed a close mimic.
Country of Origin: Samoa

Crysophila guagara
Minor damage; a fifth instar *augiades* larva (dark facial form) was obtained in June.
Country of Origin: West Mexico and North Colombia

Crysophila warscewiczii (Rootspine Palm)
Minor damage; a fourth instar male *augiades* larva was obtained.
Country of Origin: Panama

Elaeis guineensis
Minor damage was evident. A fourth instar *augiades* larva was reared.
Country of Origin: West Africa (botanical name plaque)

Elaeis oleifera
A known host of *augiades* (Dunn 1995). Mature larvae of both *trichopepla* and *augiades* were present in March.

Gaussia attenuata
Minor damage; in June a mature *augiades* larva (female), as well as fifth and first instars (both *augiades*) were obtained.
Country of Origin: Puerto Rico

Gronophyllum microcarpum
Heavy damage; a fifth instar *augiades* larva (female) was present in June.
Country of Origin: Malaya (botanical name plaque)

Gulubia macrospadix
Minor damage; a fifth instar *augiades* larva and a mature (sixth instar) of the same species were present in June.
Country of Origin: Solomon Islands (botanical name plaque)

Heterspathe delicatula
Minor damage; a mature *augiades* larva was obtained.
Country of Origin: New Guinea (botanical name plaque)

Heterospathe woodfordiana
A single *augiades* egg was obtained near several shelters constructed by young larvae of the same species. A dead mature *augiades* larva was also present on a glass house palm. This species is not normally available for oviposition in southern latitudes, however, it is probably a favoured host where grown in northern Queensland.
Country of Origin: Solomon Islands

Howea belmoreana
A medium sized palm showed minor damage. An eclosed pupa of *augiades* was uncovered on a low hanging frond; the still attached mature larval head capsule (dark facial form) confirmed the species. This discovery confirms the earlier record by Hutchison (1983).

Jessenia minuta
Minor damage was present associated with small shelters. An egg obtained and reared produced an *augiades* male. Later, a fourth instar *trichopepla* was uncovered.
Country of Origin: South America (botanical name plaque)

Licuala silvania
Minor damage was evident. A third instar larva was obtained, which, disappointingly, died in captivity. Nevertheless, the yellowish (rather than greenish) body coupled with the presence of two creamish-brown spots near the top of the head were sufficient for me to distinguish this larva as *trichopepla* with reasonable certainty (see Dunn 1993, 1995).
Country of Origin: Thailand (botanical name plaque)

Licuala sp. 'Cape York Pen.'
Minor damage; a mature *augiades* larva was found.
Country of Origin: Cape York Peninsula (botanical name plaque)

Livistona benthamii
Medium damage; a mature *trichopepla* larva (male) and a dead third instar of the same species were found. The latter appeared to have recently drowned in its shelter after rain.
Country of Origin: NE Qld, NT and NG

Livistona decipiens
A known host of *augiades* (Dunn 1995). In July 1993, Michael Braby (pers. comm.) observed a *trichopepla* female ovipositing on a small, charred (ie burnt from recent wildfire) plant of *L. decipiens* at Cape Cleveland near Townsville. In April 1995 I found a fourth instar larva of *trichopepla* on this host. These observations suggest the palm is utilised by both *Cephrenes* species.

Livistona drudei
A known host of *augiades* (Dunn 1995). In May 1995 a fourth instar *trichopepla* was present and, in June, a mature *trichopepla* larva and empty *trichopepla* pupa (with attached larval head) were obtained along with a second instar of the same species. This palm supporting *trichopepla* was in an exposed position unlike the shaded palm on which I earlier recorded *augiades*.

Livistona mariae (Central Australian Cabbage Palm)
Minor damage; a mature *trichopepla* (female) larva was found in June. An undetermined tiny moth larva also present on this palm perished in captivity.
Country of Origin: Northern Territory (confined to the McDonnell Ranges).

Livistona merrillii
Minor damage; a dead fifth instar *augiades* larva was found.
Country of Origin: Philippines (botanical name plaque)

Livistona muelleri
A known host of *augiades* (Dunn 1995). A third instar and two mature *trichopepla* larvae, as well as a mature larva of *augiades*, were present in June.

Livistona nitida (formerly *L.* sp. 'Carnarvon Gorge')
Medium levels of damage were noted, with some young palms (1m high) showing heavy damage. Several large shelters were opened, two of which contained mature larvae of *trichopepla*.
Country of Origin: Carnarvon Gorge Qld

Nannorrhops ritchiana
Minor damage was present; one mature *trichopepla* larva and empty pupal shelters were uncovered amongst foliage.
Country of Origin: northern India and Afghanistan

Neodypsis baronii
Palms showed heavy damage and a number of shelters were present. Two *trichopepla* larvae (fourth and a fifth instars) were present, along with a pupa of the same species from which a chalcid wasp later emerged. In addition, a single mature larva of *augiades* (male) was found. This palm was not listed as grown in Australia by Jones (1987) and must be a new addition to the Mt Coot-tha gardens.
Country of Origin: Madagascar (botanical name plaque)

Oenocarpus sp.
Minor damage; a mature *augiades* larva was found. The name plaque adjacent this specimen had been broken by vandals so I am able to provide the genus only for this record. *Oenocarpus* contains some sixteen described species (Jones 1987).
Country of Origin: South America (botanical name plaque)

Phoenix acaulis
Heavy damage was noted. In the Palmetum at Townsville in November a desiccated mature *trichopepla* larva was present, and in another shelter an eclosed pupa of the same species (confirmed by associated larval head capsule) was found.
Country of Origin: Burma and India

Phoenix dactylifera
Minor damage. In the Palmetum at Townsville several shelters were present, one of which contained a fourth instar *trichopepla* larva.
Country of Origin: N. Africa and W. Asia (Botanical name plaque)

Phoenix loureirii
Earlier recorded as a host of *trichopepla* (Dunn 1995); a second instar larva of *augiades* was obtained in April and reared to maturity confirming this as a host of both species. In November, at the Palmetum in Townsville five *trichopepla* larvae and an eclosed pupa of the same species were found on *Phoenix hanceana* from Taiwan. *P. hanceana* is a synonym of *P. loureirii* according to Jones (1987).

Pinanga bataanensis
Heavy damage noted in the Townsville Palmetum. Numerous shelters were present, and fourth and second instar *augiades* larvae were obtained.
Country of Origin: Philippines (Botanical name plaque)

Pinanga coronata
Minor damage noted in the Townsville Palmetum. A mature *augiades* larva (female: dark facial form) was uncovered.
Country of Origin: Java

Pinanga kuhlii
Minor damage; a mature *augiades* larva (pale facial form) was present in June.
Country of Origin: Indonesia (Botanical name plaque)

Pinanga merrillii
Minor damage; a third instar *augiades* larva was reared.
Country of Origin: Philippines

Pritchardia beccariana
A known host of *trichopepla* (Dunn 1995); a fifth instar *augiades* (pale facial form), a fourth instar of the same (smudgy head), and three *trichopepla* larvae (two fourth instars and a mature larva) were present in June.

Pritchardia maideniana
Jones (1987) reported only two specimens then known in the world; both in the Royal Botanical Gardens, Sydney. However, there is now one small example at Mount Coot-tha, albeit not in a conspicuous place! Minor damage was present. The palm is situated in a shady spot and several shelters were noted. A third instar *augiades* larva was taken.
Country of Origin: prob. Hawaii (botanical name plaque)

Pritchardia minor
Minor damage was evident. Several shelters were present and a mature *augiades* larva (with reddish rather than chocolate brown facial markings) was obtained. In addition, an undetermined, dead, second instar larva was found and, on a later visit, a mature *trichopepla* larva and a second instar of *augiades* were present.
Country of Origin: Hawaii (botanical name plaque)

Ptychosperma bleeseri
Medium to heavy levels of damage; a mature *augiades* larva (dark facial form) was found.
Country of Origin: Endemic to a small area of rainforest near Darwin NT where localised and rare.

Ptychosperma furcatum
Minor damage; a mature *augiades* larva and a third instar of the same species were obtained.
Country of Origin: New Guinea (Botanical name plaque)

Ptychosperma lauterbachii
Heavy damage was evident to fronds. Numerous shelters were found, but only a mature *augiades* larva was uncovered.
Country of Origin: New Guinea (Botanical name plaque)

Ptychosperma lineare
Heavy damage was evident along with many shelters. A mature *augiades* larva (intermediate facial form), and a fifth instar of the same species were present in June.
Country of Origin: New Guinea

Ptychosperma salomonense
Minor damage; a mature *augiades* larva (male; pale facial form) was present in June.
Country of Origin: Solomon Islands

Ptychosperma sanderianum
Minor damage; a mature *augiades* larva (pale facial form) was present in winter. In addition, a parasitised *augiades* pupa with accompanying larval head (dark facial form) was uncovered in a foliage shelter with a tachinid fly puparium.
Country of Origin: New Guinea

Ravenea rivularis
In June 1995 a fifth instar *augiades*, along with a second and a third instar of the same species were found. This confirms *augiades* larval development on this species (cf. Dunn 1995); previously only the egg stage of *augiades* was available. Several shelters were now present, far more than when I last examined this same palm specimen in January 1994.

Rhapis excelsa
A known host of *trichopepla* (Dunn 1993); a fifth instar of *augiades* was found in June.

Rhopalostylis baueri (Norfolk Palm)
Palms showed medium damage. Two mature (sixth instar) *augiades* larvae, as well as a fifth and a fourth instar of the same species were obtained.
Country of Origin: Norfolk Island

Rhopalostylis sapida (Nikau Palm)
Palms showed medium damage. A mature (fifth instar) *augiades* larva (female: dark facial form) was obtained in November 1994. The palm "*Arica sapida*" recorded by Rainbow (1907) is possibly an early generic combination of the above (Dunn 1993).
Country of Origin: New Zealand

Roystonea venezuelana
Minor damage; a first instar larva of *augiades* was reared.
Country of Origin: Venezuela

Sabal mauritiiformis
Minor damage; a dead fourth instar *augiades* was present in its shelter.
Country of Origin: Trinidad, Colombia and British Honduras

Sabal mexicana (Texas Palmetto)
A known host of *trichopepla* (Dunn 1995). A mature larva (male) of *augiades* was found along with a 4th instar *augiades*. In addition, two second instars of both species were reared, and a first instar larva taken proved to be another *trichopepla*.

Sabal parvifolia
Medium levels of damage were evident. A mature *trichopepla* larva and a parasitised mature *augiades* larva were found. In addition, a parasitised *augiades* pupa (with associated larval head capsule) was also uncovered. Both parasitised insects had three empty tachinid pupal shells in their shelters. Jones (1987) refers to *S. parviflora* (sic.) but does not list the cited epithet spelling which was derived from the botanical plaque.
Country of Origin: Cuba (Botanical name plaque)

Sabal rosei
Minor damage to fronds. Two mature *trichopepla* larvae and three fourth instars of the same species were obtained.
Country of Origin: Mexico (Botanical name plaque)

Sabal umbraculifera
Minor damage was evident. Two *trichopepla* pupae and a third instar of the same species, as well as a mature *augiades* (dark facial form) were found.
Country of Origin: West Indies (botanical name plaque)

Sabal uresana
Minor damage was evident. A dead third instar *augiades* larva was uncovered; the completely black larval head capsule distinguished the species.
Country of Origin: Mexico

Satakentia liukiuensis (Satake Palm)
Minor damage was evident. A mature *augiades* larva was found, and a second instar larva taken and reared proved to be the same species.
Country of Origin: Ryukyu Island

Serenoa repens (Saw Palmetto)
Palms exhibited minor damage. Two large shelters were present, both of which contained mature *trichopepla* larvae.
Country of Origin: S.E. USA

Scheelea butyracea
A known host of *trichopepla* (Dunn 1995); a mature (sixth instar) *augiades* larva was found in winter.

Scheelea cephalotes
Medium levels of damage were noted. A mature *augiades* (male) larva was present.
Country of Origin: Peru (botanical name plaque)

Scheelea zonensis
Minor damage was present. A mature *augiades* larva and a fourth instar *trichopepla* were uncovered. In addition, a first instar and two second instar larvae were taken. The two second instar larvae had differing head capsule colors (an uncommon situation); one with a reddish brown head eventually proved to be *augiades* and the other with the familiar black head produced *trichopepla*. The first instar larva proved to be *augiades* but this, unlike the larva described above, had the usual black head capsule at second instar.
Country of Origin: Panama (botanical name plaque)

Syagrus amara (Overtop Palm)
In the Mount Coot-tha Botanical Gardens minor damage was evident and a closer inspection revealed several large, but empty, shelters. In the Townsville Palmetum (Nov. 1995) a mature *augiades* larva (dark facial form) was present on a large palm. At Townsville the host also showed minor damage.
Country of Origin: Lesser Antilles (botanical name plaque)

Syagrus comosa
Minor damage was evident. Two mature *augiades* larvae were found. One of these larvae had seemingly died of a virus; its cuticle ruptured instantly upon light handling and the exuded fluid bore no odour. Two second and third instar larvae reared also proved to be *augiades*.
Country of Origin: Brazil (botanical name plaque)

Syagrus sancona
Minor damage was evident associated with several large shelters. A mature *trichapepla* larva (female) was found.
Country of Origin: Peru (botanical name plaque)

Thrinax excelsa
Minor damage recorded. A third instar *augiades* larva was obtained in the Palmetum at Townsville.
Country of Origin: Jamaica

Trachycarpus martianus (Windmill Palm)
Minor damage; a dead mature (sixth instar) *augiades* larva as well as fifth and third instars of the same species were encountered in June.
Country of Origin: Himalayan region of India and Burma.

Trachycarpus wagneranus
Minor damage; a mature larval shelter was examined and found empty, but a third instar larva of *augiades* was subsequently obtained and reared.
Country of Origin: unknown (botanical name plaque).

Veitchia merrillii (Christmas Palm)
Heavy damage present; two mature *augiades* (male) larvae were uncovered. These larvae collected in June 1995 possessed dark and intermediate facial forms.
Country of Origin: Philippines

Verschaffeltia splendida
Very minor damage was present. A mature *augiades* larval head capsule was found in a shelter on a palm in a glasshouse.
Country of Origin: Seyehelles

Zombia antillarum
A known host of *augiades* (Dunn 1995). In May a mature *trichopepla* larva was present along with a second instar of *augiades*. Dunn (1994) reported many eggs on this plant which were presumed to be those of *trichopepla*, albeit usage by that species had not then been established.

Acknowledgements
I wish to thank Ted Edwards (CSIRO) for identifying the geometrid moth reared from *Clinostigma samaense* and Michael Braby (CSIRO) for his oviposition record of *Livistona decipiens* at Cape Cleveland (the plant being identified by Russell Cumming (DEH)).

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Dunn, K.L. 1995. Notes on the biology and new larval hosts of *Cephrenes* (Lepidoptera: Hesperiidae) - Part II. *Victorian Entomologist* **25**: 3-12

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THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA INC.
STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1995

GENERAL ACCOUNT

INCOME	Subscriptions				
	Member	1995			1331
		1996			477
	Institution	1995			149
		1996			104
	Interest				121
					2182
EXPENDITURE					
	Journal Costs				
	Printing	686			
	Postage	360			
	Envelopes	125		1171	
	Lecture Room Hire			137	
	Corporate Affairs Fees			32	
	Stationery & Postage			64	
	Name Tag Holders		18		
	Disk Drive		49		
	Certificate Frame		8		
	December Meeting Supper		9	84	
	Bank Fees			9	1497
SURPLUS FOR YEAR					685
Add Balance brought forward from 1994					3388
Balance carried forward to 1996					4073

LE SOUËF MEMORIAL FUND

INTEREST INCOME			151
Less			
Award Expenditure	141		
Science Talent Search	50		
Bank Fees	4		195
SURPLUS FOR YEAR			(44)
Add balance brought forward from 1994			
Le Souëf Memorial Fund		711	
Junior Encouragement Fund		84	795
Balance carried forward to 1996			751

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AT 31 DECEMBER 1995

GENERAL ACCOUNT

Bank Account	4073
Editor's Advance	104
Stock of Maps	40
	4217

LE SOUËF MEMORIAL FUND

Bank Account	751
Fixed Deposit Stock	2400
	3151

The Secretary
Entomological Society of Victoria

Dear Sir,

I report that I have audited the 1995 accounts of the Entomological Society of Victoria, comprising the Statement of Receipts and Payments, Statement of Assets, and Statement for the Le Souëf Memorial Fund and Junior Encouragement Fund.

The audit procedure included an examination of the account books and records of the Society, including bank statements, bank books and cheque books. The merging of the former distinct bank accounts for the Le Souëf Memorial Fund and Junior Encouragement Fund is acknowledged and the action endorsed.

In my opinion the accounts are properly drawn up and the financial records of the Society are in accordance with applicable accounting standards.

(signed)
S.J. Cowling
22 May 1996

QUEENSLAND INSECT BREEDERS ASSOCIATION

The Formation of Queensland Insect Breeders Association (QEBA) arose out of concern by amateur and professional entomologists of issues arising from the 1994 amendments to the Queensland Fauna Protection Act.

The association was formed in July 1995, incorporated January 1996, with the following aims and objectives adopted:

* To be a representative body for entomologists;
* To promote interest in our fauna as a vehicle to research, conservation and management;
* To liaise with other entomological organisations, government departments and special interest groups.

Membership comprises both professional and amateur entomologists including commercial and hobby breeders. Members are welcome from all states in Australia

Membership cost per annum is: $50.00 commercial
$20.00 ordinary

Members are informed monthly of all issues raised and adopted by QIBA via regular newsletters and also copies of any relevant documents compiled by the association.

Meetings are held in Cairns every 3rd Sunday of each month.

At this stage we are seeking input from all individuals who share an interest or have common concerns in the current and future management of our invertebrate fauna.

Membership applications can be obtained by writing to: Secretary, Queensland Insect Breeders Association, PO Box 26, INNISFAIL Qld

RECENT ARTICLES OF INTEREST

Compiled by Ian Faithfull

Wright, G., 1996, Mountain moths a thing of beauty. *Weekly Times* 3 Jan. pp.34, 39. Australia's first giant insect landmark? A giant moth was construeted as part of the annual Bogong Moth Festival held at Mt Beauty, a township at the base of Mt Bogong.

Spinks, P., 1996. Life's a drag for passionate wasps. *The Age*, 19 Feb., p.A3. Dr Mike Keller of Adelaide University has discovered that male *Cotesia (Apanteles) rubecula* (Braconidae) impersonate females to deceive potential rivals in the mating game by mimicking the female's behaviour and submissive posture and taking on her smell. The wasp is a parasitoid of *Pieris rapae*.

Cribb, J., 1996. Moth-eaten weed in plan to boost wool. *The Australian* 16 Apr., p.7.; Wilson, S., 1996. Tiny moth is a killer. *Sunday Herald Sun* 21 April, p.16. The Horehound plume moth, *Pterophorus spilodactylus*, was imported into quarantine at the Keith Turnbull Research Institute in 1991, tested for host speeificity (it only attacks horehound) and approved for release in December 1983. It has subsequently been released at a number of sites in Victoria and interstate, including Swifts Creek in Gippsland where it is established and spreading. The larvae eat the growing tips of the weed and reduce seed production.(er. J.Weiss).

Moths teach important lesson. *Weekly Times* 14 Feb., p.27. Larvae of the einnabar moth, *Tyria jacabaeae* (Arctiidae), a biocontrol agent for ragwort, are being reared and released by a large number of schools in southern Victoria as part of an education program sponsored by the Department of Natural Resources and Environment. Students at Colae Tech released 500 caterpillars in 1995. The moth is not known to be established in Vietoria.

Australian Nature Education Centre. *Rat Tales* (Ballarat Bushwalking and Outdoor Club Inc.) March 1996. The ANEC has opened at 81 Mair St., Ballarat. Displays inelude insects ("giant stiek insects, colourful grasshoppers, ferocious water scorpions, enormous beetles, bulldog ants and mantids") and spiders (including funnel webs, redbaeks, trapdoors, wolf spiders, water spiders, orb weavers and bird eaters). Reportedly very good.

Butterfly House, Cockatoo Haven. Advertising pamphlet 1996. Located at 3166 Jervois Rd., Murray Bridge, South Australia and winner of the SA and Aust.Tourism Awards; open 10 am to 5 pm every day. "Enjoy the butterfly cnelosure and walk amongst hundreds of multi-coloured butterflies in lush tropical surroundings". Dining and other nature attractions. Could be worth a look.

Woodall, P.F., 1994. Regent bowerbird feeding on greengrocer cicada. *Sunbird* 24:44. *Cyclochila australasiae*, Brisbane Forest Park; feeding process deseribed (er. P.Woodall).

Frith, C.B., 1995. Cicadas (Insecta: Cicadidae) as prey of regent bowerbirds *Sericulus chrysocephalus* and other bowerbird species (Ptilonorhynchidae). *Sunbird* 25(2):44-8. Literature records, new observations; *Cystosoma saundersii* the only cicada specifically identified; eicada species should be identifiable from remains in bird faeces (er. P.Woodall).

Buckingham, R., 1994. Pied currawong feeding on ants. *Austral.Bird Watcher* 15:382-3.

Simon-Brunet, B., 1994. The Silken Web: A Natural History of Australian Spiders. Reed Books, Sydney. 208 pp., RRP $39.95 hardback. Reviewed in *Vict.Nat.* 112(4):180-1.

Martin, A., 1995. The wasp and the spider. *Victorian Naturalist* 112(4):177. European wasp, *Vespula germanica*, preys on leaf-curling spider, *Phognatha graeffei*.

Main, B.Y., 1995. Biosystematics of Australian mygalomorph spiders: two new species of *Arbanitis* from Victoria (Mygalomorphinae: Idiopidae). *Vict. Nat.* 112(5):202-7. Main's 11th paper on the group. *Arbanitis* trapdoor spiders are widespread in Australia and are recorded for the first time in Victoria. *A.victoriensis* from Buffalo River Dam and *A.batrnsdale* from Gippsland. A third new sp. awaits description.

Falkingham, C., 1995. Those magical, mystical creations - galls. *Vict.Nat.* 112(4):178-80. Various gall forming insects discussed incl. *Fergusonia* (Diptera) on *Eucalyptus*. 3 photos of galls.

Falkingham, C., 1995. Carnivorous plants - carnivorous bugs. Is there a symbiotic relationship. *Vic. Nat.* 112(5):222-3. An undescribed species of sundew bug (Miridae: possibly *Cyrtopeltis* or *Setocornis*) observed on the flowers of *Drosera peltata auriculata*, consumes other insects trapped by the sticky leaves of this carnivorous plant but is not itself trapped. Little is known about these bugs and the nature of their relationship with sundews.

Wang, Q., New, T.R. & Thornton, I.W.B., 1995. Phylogeny and distribution of the phoracanthine genus *Atesta* (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae) from Australia. *Systematic Entomology* 20:229-38. A component and elaboration of Wang's revision of the Aust. phoracanthine longicorns. Phylogeny of 34 spp. analysed; areas of endemism identified, etc.

Landcare Notes: Biological Control. Boneseed and Bitou bush suppression with the black, blotched and painted bonesced leaf beetles. Keith Turnbull Research Institute (PO Box 48, Frankston, 3199), June 1995, BC002. Southern African *Chrysolina* sp., *Chrysolina picturata* and *C.oberprieleri* described and illustrated in colour; lifecycle, impact on *Chrysanthemoides monilifera*, releases in southern Australia, integrated control of the weed.

Landcare Notes: Biological Control. Bitou bush suppression with the Bitou tortoise beetle. Keith Turnbull Research Institute, June 1995, BC003. The undescribed South African *Cassida* sp. released in NSW to control *Chrysanthemoides monilifera*. Illustrated in colour; lifecycle, impact on *C.monilifera*, releases, integrated control of the weed.

Biocontrol Services Victoria News. No.3, April 1996. Published by the Keith Turnbull Research Institute, PO Box 48, Frankston, Vic., 3199. An 8 pp. newsletter detailing the weed and pest insect biocontrol activities of the Institute: "timely and accurate information on the availability of biocontrol agents, their suitability for specific infestations and an overview of current programmes". The April issued contains articles on thistles, Paterson's curse, ragwort, horehound, European wasp, Elm leaf beetle, etc.

Material suitable for inclusion in "Recent Articles of Interest" may be forwarded to the compiler at 5/30-32 Finlay Street, Frankston, Vic., 3199. Of particular interest is the more ephemeral entomological literature: articles in local newspapers, pamphlets, etc.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS: J.C. 'ZOO' LE SOUËF MEMORIAL AWARD

Nominations for the 1996 award are now invited. Details of Background, nomination, etc. were published in the December 1992 issue of the *Victorion Entomologist* and reproduced in the February 1996 Issue of the *Victorian Entomologist*. Nominations must reach the Council at the following address by 30 September 1996:

Entomological Society of Victoria
c/- 66 Wiltonvale Avenue, Hoppers Crossing, Vic. 3029

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CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE *VICTORIAN ENTOMOLOGIST*

The Society welcomes contributions of articles, papers or notes pertaining to any aspect of entomology for publication in this Bulletin. Contributions are not restricted to members but are invited from all who have an interest. Material submitted should be responsible and original. The Editor reserves the right to have articles refereed. Statements and opinions expressed are the responsibility of the respective authors and do not necessarily reflect the policies of the Society.

Contributions may be typed on A4 paper or *preferably* sent to the Hon. editor on an IBM formatted disk in *Microsoft Word for Windows*, *WordPerfect* or any recognised word processor software with an enclosed hard copy. Contributions may also be E-mailed to Internet address: debrosak@werple.net.au When E-mailing, indicate italicised or underlined text by including a suitable ASCII character (e.g *) before and after the relevant text. Formatted documents may be E-mailed as "uuencoded" text or sent as attached files using MIME 1.0.

The deadline for each issue is the third Friday of each odd month.

The Society's Home Page on the World Wide Web is located at:

http://vicnet.net.au/~viccmo/vicent.htm

ADVERTISING

The charge for advertising is $5.00 per half page.

The *Victorian Entomologist* is printed at MOORE Business Systems, Shell House Lower Lobby, 1 Spring Street, Melbourne, Victoria, 3000.

CONTENTS

DIARY OF COMING EVENTS

Friday 21 June - Annual General Meeting

Talk by Ross Field of the Museum of Victoria
on the "Gallery of Life" at the new Museum at Carlton

19 July - Council Meeting

Friday 16 August - General Meeting and Excursion to the Museum of Victoria's Abbotsford Annex.

20 September Council Meeting

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